

among the metallurgists of the world and stimulate the search for minerals and for improved techniques in the field of metallurgy; and

WHEREAS the joint resolution requests the President to grant recognition to the World Metallurgical Congress and to the American Society for Metals for its sponsorship of this world gathering of metallurgical scientists, and to call upon officials and agencies of the Government to assist and cooperate with such congress:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby extend recognition to the Second World Metallurgical Congress and commend the American Society for Metals for initiating and sponsoring this meeting. I also extend the welcome of this Government to the Congress and to the scientists attending its proceedings, and I request that all Federal departments and agencies assist and cooperate with the Second World Metallurgical Congress as occasion may warrant.

Second World Metallurgical Congress.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this tenth day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-second.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL YEAR

OCTOBER 27, 1957—OCTOBER 27, 1958

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

October 22, 1957
[No. 3208]

A PROCLAMATION

Theodore Roosevelt loved America with impassioned devotion and served her greatly in public office and as a private citizen. As President of the United States, his name is associated with epochal readjustments in the relations of government and industry, with the policy of conservation which he established, with the building of the Panama Canal, and with the peace that ended the Russo-Japanese War. His appeals to conscience sank deep into the American heart and mind and wrought enduring changes.

A man of rich gifts in many fields, at home alike in the world of books, the world of politics, and in the wild waste spaces where adventure called, he was historian and ranchman, huntsman and naturalist, Rough Rider, preacher, family man, and explorer. His contemporaries cherished him as a two-fisted fighter who loved life, loved people, feared nobody, and was as much at ease with kings as with cowboys, a wielder alike of the winged phrase and of the sledge hammer, a dangerous antagonist, and an unforgetting, unforgettable friend.

Upon us who stand outside the circle of time in which men felt his personal spell, Theodore Roosevelt exercises a different and, perhaps, a deeper power. We see, and claim for our own, the word, the spirit, and the example that survive for us in this teacher of the principles underlying democratic institutions—this summoner to participation in the procedures of free government, adjuring us, as he entreated the men and women of his own time, to accept the responsibilities of free

citizenship. He was a man on fire for his country, who kindles fires in our hearts. He was a prophet, calling upon us to fulfill our responsibilities not only for the sake of our own Nation and people but for the sake of those, throughout the world, who look to us for hope, inspiration, and leadership.

Theodore Roosevelt
Centennial Year, 1957-
1958.

71 Stat. 617.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, in consonance with a request made by the Congress in its joint resolution approved by me on September 4, 1957 (Public Law 85-297), do hereby call upon the American people to observe the one hundredth anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth throughout the centennial year beginning October 27, 1957, by appropriate activities and ceremonies, by the study of his life and teachings, and above all, by individual, personal rededication to those responsibilities of American citizenship which he so zestfully fulfilled.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 22nd day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, and
[SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-second.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

IMPOSING A FEE ON IMPORTS OF ALMONDS

October 23, 1957
[No. 3209]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 624), the Secretary of Agriculture advised me there was reason to believe that shelled almonds and blanched, roasted, or otherwise prepared or preserved almonds are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the marketing-order program of the Department of Agriculture, under Federal Marketing Order No. 9, with respect to almonds, or to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestically produced almonds with respect to which such program of the Department of Agriculture is being undertaken; and

62 Stat. 1248.

WHEREAS, on June 27, 1957, under the authority of the said section 22, I caused the United States Tariff Commission to make an investigation with respect to this matter; and

7 USC 624.

WHEREAS, in accordance with the said section 22, as implemented by Executive Order No. 7233 of November 23, 1935, the said Commission has made such investigation and has reported to me its findings and recommendations made in connection therewith; and

7 USC 624.

WHEREAS, on the basis of the said investigation and report of the Tariff Commission, I find that shelled almonds and blanched, roasted, or otherwise prepared or preserved almonds (not including almond paste) are practically certain to be imported into the United States during the period from October 1, 1957, to September 30, 1958, both dates inclusive, under such conditions and in such quantities as